

VOL. 31, NO. 12.

CONNELLVILLE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.

EIGHT PAGES.

FEATURES OF COKE
TRADE THIS WEEK.Prices Stiffen, Shipments In-
crease, Production Goes
Down.

\$3 COKE SEEMS CERTAIN

Real Shortage of Labor or Scarcity of
It Affects Many Plants and Oper-
ators Charge Foreign Agents With
Shifting Men From Plants.

PRODUCTION.

For the week ending Saturday, Sep-
tember 25, 1909.
Districts. Ovens. In. Out. Tons.
Cv.ille. 24,555 21,001 3,554 203,189
L. Cv.ille. 14,004 11,909 2,095 153,258
Totals 38,559 32,910 5,649 418,950

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obliged to run to meet payments and interest. The idle operators have ex-
ceptionally good coke, and while they
have been idle prices have advanced.
It would not now be at all surprising
if they did not hold off entirely until
a guaranteed \$3 price was reached. It
does not seem to be farther off than
January, and there is a possibility that
it may come earlier. The report of
an operator having refused \$3.25 for
his output during 1910 is generally dis-
credited. With a full year's operation
ahead and a guarantee to take the full
output such a contract is not one to
be turned down.

During the week several small op-
erators closed contracts for their
put at \$2.25. Some of the coal was a
little inferior to the Connellsville
grade, but the soil coke was quoted
at \$1.90. However, better contracts
were made in higher grade coals and
we quote for the week, with the mar-
ket advancing and strong:

First Class Furnace.....\$2.60 @ \$2.75
First Class Foundry.....\$3.00

It is stated by operators that buyers
discount these prices in their reports,
owing to the fact that several well
known operators are working out con-
tracts at a much smaller price. Some
operators contracted for a three-
months' output during the last times
and these contracts have not been
completed but will likely terminate
October 1. Upon these prices the pre-
sent price of coke cannot be accurately
determined. The general offer being
made by buyers at the present time is
\$2.40 per ton, furnace. A better offer
is made for the last quarter of this
year and the first half of next year.
This price runs up to \$2.80, but op-
erators are generally holding out for \$3
and better. A good profit is now be-
ing reaped on spot delivery coke, and
the market is unusually active.

No complaints are being made of a
water supply although some of the
smaller streams are low. The major-
ity of the operators have fortified
themselves with wells. A coal shortage
does not appear to be in sight and the
railroad agents have started early on
the job of seeing that all plants are
supplied with cars. Box cars are
somewhat scarce. During the past
week the Baltimore & Ohio has ad-
ded hundreds to the service. The com-
pany has but few cars now out of ser-
vice and a noticeable decrease is to be
seen in all the yards. Quite a few
foreign cars are on the tracks, but
these are scheduled westward for the
grain movement. Next week will close
up the third quarter of the year, and
the prediction is that, in an industrial
way, the last quarter of 1909 will be
a record-breaker.

As an illustration of the state of
the trade, it is interesting to note
that one coke operator last week had
a round with buyers in which he made
a good deal. At the start he was
offered \$2.55 for his coke by a broker.
He refused it. A consumer came
along and offered \$2.80 and the broker
came back with an offer of \$2.90.
The operator closed, but made
the life of the contract only one
month. These biddings for coke have
continued throughout the present
week and the strongest efforts have
been made to make six and nine
month contracts.

Following are freight rates on coke
per ton of 2,000 pounds in car load
lots from the Connellsville and Lower
Connellsville regions:

Boston.....\$3.50
Buffalo.....1.90
Baltimore.....2.15
Cleveland.....1.65
Columbus.....1.65
Chicago.....2.10
Cincinnati.....2.45
Detroit.....2.50
Hamilton, Ont.....2.65
Joliet.....2.65
Louisville.....2.65
New York.....2.85
Philadelphia.....2.15
Richmond, Va.....2.45
Toledo.....2.25
Valley Furnaces.....2.35

FINISHED PRODUCTS

Mark Advanced Price in the Iron and
Steel Trade.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—(Special.)
The American Metal Market and
Daily Iron and Steel Report says:
"Developments in the iron and steel
trade have shifted from pig iron to
finished products. Last week the com-
plaint was that pig iron and crude steel
were advancing too rapidly for the
finished product. This week brings
definite advances in sheets and tin plates,
and what amounts practically to ad-
vances in bars, plates and shapes.

Effective September 28 the Ameri-
can Sheet & Tin Plate Company ad-
vances sheets and tin plates \$2 a ton,
to \$2.30 for black sheets, \$2.35 for gal-
vanized sheets and \$3.50 for tin plates.
Blue annealed sheets, advanced \$1 a
ton a fortnight ago to \$1.70 for 10
gauge, are not changed, nor are corrug-
ated roofing sheets.

"The tin plate advance is obviously
preliminary to another advance after
consumers are allowed to place con-
tracts for the near future, and terms
will no doubt be arranged whereby
large deliveries will be taken this year
against next season. This will ensure
fairly good running of the tin mills
the remainder of this year, and restore
a course which was broken by the Oc-
tober, 1907, panic, whereby in 1907
and 1908 tin plate stocks were not
made up against the following season.

"The sheet advance was anticipat-

Company, which under date of Sep-
tember 21 made advances. The inde-
pendent tin plate mills have at times
been securing premiums for early
delivery.

"Steel bars have sold at 1.50c for
first quarter, and plates at 1.60c for
the first quarter, prices \$2 a ton
above the minimum of the market,
done only on delivery at mill's con-
venience. A general firming up for
this level is expected, shortly, for all
deliveries.

"The general volume of buying in
finished steel has not measurably in-
creased in the past fortnight, but the
condition is cordially welcomed by
producers, who have been feeling
that the movement might prove to be
too rapid."

REINFORCED FRAME WORK.

Brier Hill Superintendent Has Ori-
ginal Idea.

Much interest has been aroused
among coke works managers by the
successful completion of the first por-
tion of a job of concreting at the tip-
ple of the Brier Hill Coke Company.
General Manager Thomas McCaffrey,
of this company, instead of rebuilding
a part of the tipple at the main shaft,
conceived the idea of enforcing the
heavily steel framework by making it
the nucleus of a concrete structure.
This was done by building molds about
the steelwork and pouring in the con-
crete, making solid walls in the shaft
from the ground upwards to a distance
of about 80 feet, within five feet or so
of the bull wheels. Mr. McCaffrey
says he will concrete the balance of
his steel framework on the tipple,
making a job that will last as long
as the plant lives.

His idea is that to reinforce steel
work of this character, the work
should be done while the steel frame
is still in good condition and this has
been done at Brier Hill. Pipes from
the shaft and the oven attack work
of this sort about coking plants and
render its life less by reason of the
destructive character of the smoke in
contact with the metal.

Many managers of other plants who
have heard of the job are going to
Brier Hill to see the work, which is
an innovation in the region. The idea
will likely be copied at some other
plants where steel work has deteriorat-
ed from the same causes.

Mr. McCaffrey reports that his aver-
age output per oven for September is
rising in spite of a low average early
in the month. The Brier Hill plant is
one of the most popular in the region
among men as every precaution is
taken by the management to insure
safety by heavy timbering and other
means, in which cost is never consid-
ered ahead of safety.

NAMES PERPETUATED.

Towns Along W. M. Railroad Named
For Distinguished Men.

"Our town got its name from
Mr. Thomas Davis" said Mr. C. L.
McDowell, of Thomas, in Baltimore,
speaking to a reporter at the Hotel
Stafford. "There was a town named
Davis in West Virginia before Thomas
was laid out. In fact, the Davis name
is pretty well perpetuated in the
names of railroad stations on the
West Virginia Branch of the Western
Maryland railroad which was a creation
of the Davis brothers and the
Coal & Coke road which extends from
Elkins to Charleston. It was built
largely by Mr. Henry G. Davis, the
former Senator and Democratic candi-
date for Vice President in 1904. The
latest name bestowed by him is Guss-
away, his middle name, which is one
of the most important towns on the
Coal & Coke road. Then, there is an
Elkins, which bears the name of his
son-in-law Senator Elkins. Mr. Davis'
private car, the Graceland, bears the
same name as his summer home at El-
kins. The names of some of the great-
est statesmen of modern times are re-
corded in the names of villages and
stations on the West Virginia Central.
These men were associated with the
Davis brothers in building the road.

Some of these names are Blair, Ger-
man, Winhom, Kerens, Bayard and
Barnum. Douglas H. Thomas, one of
the leading bankers of Baltimore, has
a station named Douglas in his
honor. It would appear that the his-
tory of the town of Thomas was able
double honor conferred upon him, as
there is also a Thomas but the latter
was given for Mr. Thomas Davis.
There is also a Hambleton, named for
the late John H. Hambleton, of Bal-
timore. August Sobell of New York,
and President Harrison were also
similarly honored."

ANOTHER BIG PLANT.

United States Steel Corporation Will
Build One at Duluth.

Plans for a mammoth steel plant to
be built at Duluth by the United
States Steel Corporation are nearing
completion. A big dock is also con-
templated there. The constantly in-
creasing demands for finished steel
products is taxing the capacity of the
plants of the corporation throughout
the country.

The dock will be constructed of
steel and concrete. It will be 3,305
feet long and will contain 384 pockets.
The deck of the dock, on which the
ore will be dumped from the cars into
the pockets, will be 724 feet above
the water.

COKE TRADE AS
VIEWED BY PARKER.Interesting Comment and
Data as Viewed by the U.
S. Geological Survey.

PENNSYLVANIA FAR IN LEAD

In the Manufacture of Coke, and
Fayette and Westmoreland Coun-
ties Produce More Than 50 Per
Cent.

Interesting data and comment is
contained in the pamphlet issued by
the United States Geological Survey
on the manufacture of coke, by Ed-
ward W. Parker, in which it is shown
that Pennsylvania stands supreme in
this industry, having contributed
since 1880 more than 50 per cent of
the supply of the world. The figures
on coke production were summarized
in a previous bulletin, but Mr. Park-
er has gone more thoroughly into the
industry this year than in previous
years. In his review he says:

"Until the last two years more than
half of the total coke produced in the
United States has come from the ex-
clusive Connellsville district, contain-
ing Fayette and Westmoreland coun-
ties. In 1907, however, owing to the
increased production of the Lower
Connellsville or Kanawha district,
and not to any decrease in the pro-
duction of the Connellsville district,
the percentage of the total coke pro-
duced in the Connellsville district fell
a little less than 10 per cent. In 1908
the decrease in the Connellsville dis-
trict was in greater proportion than
that of the Lower Connellsville or
Kanawha district, and the percentage
of production of the Connellsville dis-
trict to the total fell off 11.1 per cent.
The Lower Connellsville district is lo-
cated in the Kanawha valley, and is
separated from the Connellsville basin
proper by the Greenburg anticline. The
Upper Connellsville or Kanawha district
is located in the Kanawha valley, and
is separated from the Connellsville basin
proper by the Greenburg anticline. The
combined production of these three
districts represented 75 per cent of
the total production of the State.
The quantity of coke produced in
Pennsylvania in 1908 was 15,511,634
short tons, or 26.3 per cent of the
total of 58,935,315 short tons pro-
duced in the United States.

Every coke-producing district in the
State showed the effects of the busi-
ness depression. The percentage of
production of the Connellsville dis-
trict, which has been relatively in-
creased by the fact that the pro-
duction of the other districts has de-
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creased. The percentage of pro-
duction of the Connellsville district
to the total of the State was 26.3
per cent in 1907, 25.1 per cent in
1908, and 24.2 per cent in 1909.
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EXPOSITION

The Exposition now in the zenith of its most brilliant season. Don't miss the final weeks AND THE WHIRLWIND WINDUP.

The World's Greatest Musical Attractions

Sousa and His Band
SEPTEMBER 27 TO OCTOBER 2

Theodore Thomas Orchestra
OCTOBER 4 TO 9

U. S. Marine Band
OCTOBER 11 TO 23

MUSIC HALL CROWDED AT AFTERNOON AND EVENING CONCERTS WITH DELIGHTED AUDITORS

IN THE HIPPODROME
THE BATTLE OF THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC
The historic conflict that revolutionized the navies of the world

A FEW FEATURES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXHIBIT—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL DISPLAYS—SANDS OF NEW ORLEANS—UNIQUE—MERRY GROUND—HERRIS V. HILL—TO BOGGAN SLIDE—TRIP TO DAVIS ISLAND DAM ON TEAMER SUNSHINE and 170 other ENTERTAINMENTS

Forrestry Practise an Issue In the National Development.

"A very few years ago 'forest conservation' was little more than a phrase; today it is a vital issue in our national development," says Treadwell Cleveland, Jr., in a circular on the status of forestry in this country, which has just been issued by the United States Forest Service. "In connection with the general plan to conserve all natural resources, it is the most important and far-reaching economic policy ever adopted and pursued by any nation.

"The forest is one of the chief supports of the whole material fabric of our civilization. The forest means not only a permanent supply of wood and the life of all the industries which depend upon it, but also the control of the waters for human use. There is only barrenness in the future of the nation which has lost the use of wood and the control of water.

"The sort of use that was made of natural resources during the pioneering stage, while right enough at the time, is far too wasteful to be carried on into the new industrial era. In order to know how to use a thing, however, it is necessary first to find out how much of it there is to use, and taking stock of our forest resources has led to startling results.

"It has shown that we are still destroying the forest as we use it; that we are taking from it every year three and a half times as much wood as is added by the new growth. It has shown that less than one-third of the growing trees felled by the lumberman is ever used at all, so that two-thirds of all the timber cut is simply destroyed. It has shown that one-seventh of all the forests are swept by fires every year, and that on the average since 1870 forest fires have yearly cost \$50,000,000 in timber and 50 lives. It has shown that one 99 percent of the forests in private hands—which comprise three-fourths of all the forest land and four-fifths of all the wood—is thus devastated by destructive use and the scourge of unchecked fires, while less than one percent is properly handled for successive crops or effectively protected from fire. The forest as a resource

is rapidly being obliterated.

"But the inventory of the forests has had yet other ugly facts to reveal. With the disappearance and deterioration of the mountain forests the nation is losing control of the streams, which are useful in our civilization in ways and degrees unparalleled by any other resource. Pure water for domestic purposes is, of course, indispensable; usable water at the right seasons is the sole reliance of the great projects by which the arid lands are vivified by irrigation; cheap water transportation is a matter of dollars and cents to every citizen; trustworthy power streams are the key to the age of electricity, at the gates of which modern industry is standing. Yet the guardian of the waters is steadily compelled to retreat before the ax and fire.

"In waste alone we reject more than two-thirds of the lumber that might be taken from the standing trees. At least half of this waste is unnecessary. In the first place, we waste the forest by refusing to take advantage of its full capacity for growth. Protected and properly managed, our forests will produce far more wood than they do at present. But while it is wasteful to cripple the forest by a violent lumbering which destroys young growth—the promise of the future forest—it is doubly wasteful to lock up the forest and let the ripe timber die and decay, for in the former case the forest at least contributes a temporary supply of wood, whereas in the latter case it contributes no wood at all.

"It is not use which destroys the forests, but waste. Not use as such, but destructive use, combined with incalculable neglect, is causing the forests to dwindle under our progressive demands upon them. The problem, therefore, is not to be solved by disuse, but by wise use and protection. These together will so stimulate forest growth that the needed wood may be harvested without depleting the stock on hand, and will keep intact the protective cover at the stream sources."

GATES C. & C. CO. PURCHASE COAL

Takes Up Tract in Greene County at Price of \$250,000 For 232½ Acres.

WAYNESBURG, Sept. 25.—The Gates Coal & Coke Company have purchased 232½ acres of coal from Titus D. Bobula for \$250,000. The transaction involved the filing of deeds from Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hanuman to J. V. Thompson and B. A. Thompson, who in turn delivered the property to Bobula, the latter selling to the Gates Coal & Coke Company.

The deed transfers all the Waynesburg vein of coal which is now open, and also all the coal below this to the depth of the nine-foot, or Monongahela river seam, which said nine-foot vein, with mining rights, has heretofore been conveyed, together with five acres of the Freeport vein, below the nine-foot vein is conveyed, giving also the privilege of sinking five shafts for the purpose of mining the same. The right of way into the coal is also granted at such points necessary to dig, coke, drain and ventilate and carry away the coal or coke manufactured. The timber upon the land is also conveyed, except that in a five-acre tract near the mansion house.

Fifteen acres of the surface are to be used without additional charges for the erection of a coking plant or any other purpose until all the coal is mined. Twenty-five acres are also granted to be used for gob.

NEW COKE PLANT DOWN AT BANNING

Banning Connellsville Company Figuring With Contractors on Work To Be Done.

The Banning Connellsville Coke Company expect to soon let contracts for work on their proposed new coke plant near Banning. At least 100 ovens will be erected on a tract of over 100 acres of fine coking coal at Banning. The coal was recently purchased from the Banning estate by Connellsville men headed by Cyrus Echard and almost immediately sold to the Banning Connellsville Coke Company at the head of which is Enoch Abraham.

A siding is being put into the new works by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the work will be well on before the first of the year.

MINING INSTITUTE.

Exceptionally Good Meeting is Held at Irwin Saturday Evening.

Irwin Central Mining Institute held an interesting session on Saturday and the meeting was one of the most successful, as regards attendance, of any yet held. The program was excellent, being quite timely and instructive. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was of high order and very much appreciated.

J. N. Paul, of the Pittsburgh testing station, of the Geological Survey, gave an able address on gas testing apparatus, including safety lamps. Messrs. R. R. Dunlap and J. V. Staub, of the Jeffrey Manufacturing Com-

pany, Columbus, O., gave an illustrated address, showing the products of their company. These gentlemen including Mr. Paul are experts in their line and during the evening there were many lively and spirited discussions. The arguments between them and the members of the institute were pointed, particularly those on machinery and mine gases, apparatus, etc. It is clearly evident that the institute is a power for good, and is coming to be more appreciated. All who assisted and rendered their aid to make this meeting a success have the unanimous vote of thanks of the members of the institute.

BOSTON MAN ON VISIT TO COKE REGION

Charles E. Heller, President of Big Sandy Company, Stops Off in Connellsville.

Charles E. Heller of Boston, Mass., was in Connellsville Saturday evening on his way home from a visit to the coke region where he expected to see some tests of the Elkhorn Valley coal, which Colonel R. D. Fulton had shipped from Kentucky to the Royal works of the W. J. Ranney estate. The tests were not ready, however. They will be made later, when quite a number of prominent men in financial circles will be present.

Mr. Heller is President of the Big Sandy Company which owns 170,000 acres of this coal, which it is claimed produces coke which is as good as the Connellsville average. Fayette county capitalists are considering the purchase of a large tract and the erection of coke plants there.

HASTINGS HAPPY.

Mines of Pennsylvania Coke Company Go in Operation.

HASTINGS, Sept. 27.—Hastings business men and private citizens are happy over the return of prosperity to this town. All the mines here, although not working full time, gave the men employment for a few days each week, and conditions are better now than at any time within the past nine months. Mines Nos. 11 and 12, of the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Company, resumed operations this week after an idleness of more than six months.

A \$10,000 SALE.

Of Coal Land in Scalp Level District, Somerset County.

SCALP LEVEL, Sept. 27.—Mrs. Sarah Statler of Paint last Friday acknowledged a deed before W. A. Weaver, Justice, in which she conveyed in fee simple her farm of 108 acres, situated in Paint township, to John Lochrie of Windber, the consideration being \$10,000. A branch of the Pennsylvania railroad crosses the farm and Mr. Lochrie is erecting a coal trestle for the purpose of shipping the black diamonds which lie beneath the surface.

Goes to Kansas.

Shepard Peter A. Johns left with U. S. Marshal Stephen A. Stone and other officers for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, taking with them the Federal prisoners who are to be imprisoned there. "Bill" Montgomery was taken to the Western prison, but J. B. P. Rinehart was not removed.

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Analysis of Silica Brick.

Silica.....95.10
Alumina.....2.16
Iron Oxide......60
Lime.....1.80
Magnesia......15

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Hecla Coke Company, Plants 2 and 3..... 800	U. S. Coal & Coke Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3..... 950
Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3..... 1,108	Cascade Coal & Coke Co., Tyler and Sykesville Works..... 600
Austin Coal & Coke Co., Plants 2 and 3..... 420	H. C. Frick Coke Co., York, Pa., and Brierley, Pa. 1,000
Colonial Coke Company, Smock..... 100	Struthers Coal & Coke Co., Fairbank Works..... 150

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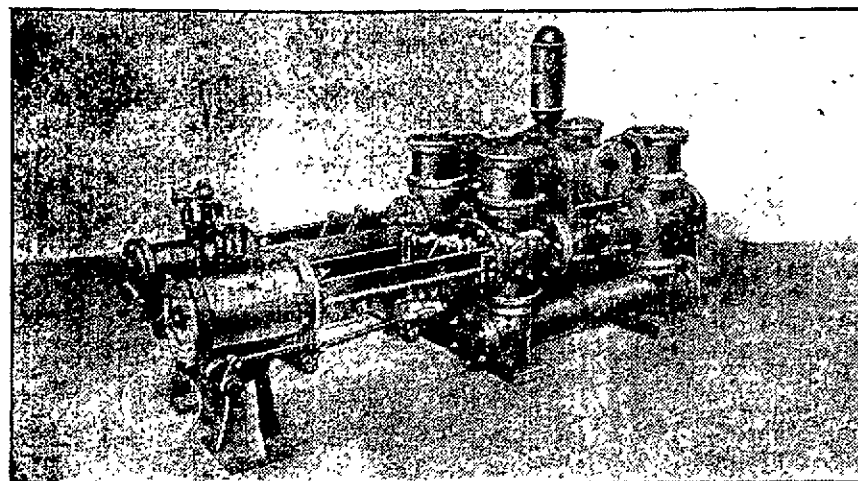
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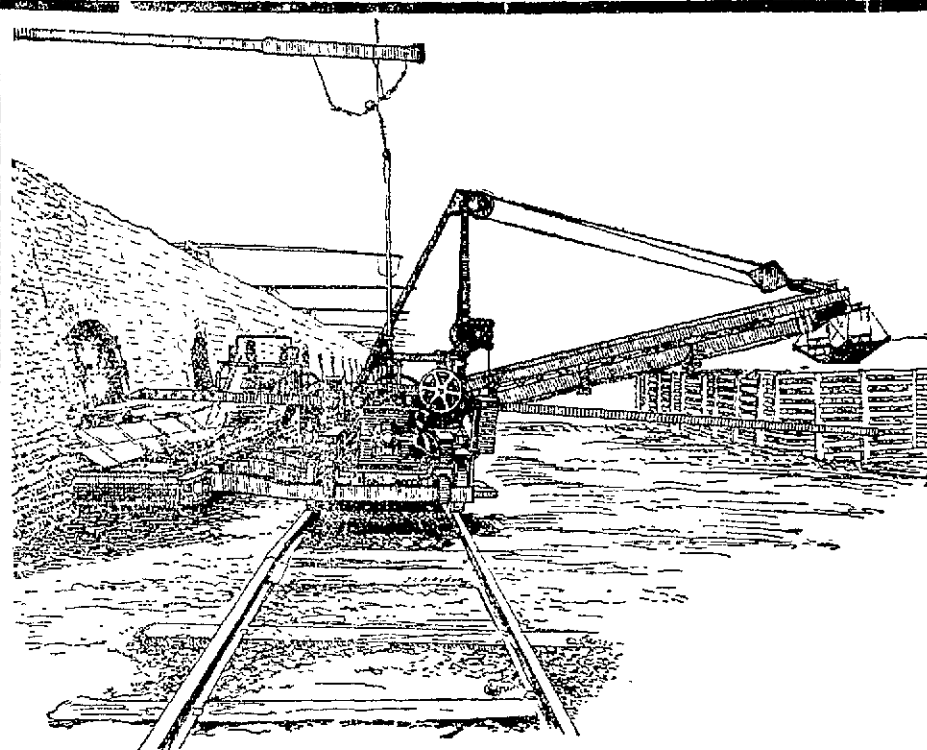
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